

ADMIN RECORD

DRAFT

**ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION  
WORKING DOCUMENT  
FOR  
PHASE I RFI/RI WORK PLAN**

**ROCKY FLATS PLANT  
SOLAR EVAPORATION PONDS  
(OPERABLE UNIT NO. 4)**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
Rocky Flats Plant  
Golden, Colorado**

**DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION  
REVIEW WAIVER PER  
CLASSIFICATION OFFICE**

**DECEMBER 1992**

A-0004-000915

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Solar Evaporation Ponds, Operable Unit No. 4 (OU4) is located mostly within the industrial area at the Rocky Flats Plant (RFP). The industrial area of RFP has been developed such that only fragmented biotic populations and nonfunctional ecosystems currently exist in the area. The original Environmental Evaluation Work Plan (EEWP) for OU4 was later revised to be consolidated with the EE for Operable Unit No. 9 (OU9). However, work planned for OU9 has been postponed, necessitating this new EEWD to address OU4 specifically. This Environmental Evaluation Working Document (EEWD) has been prepared to describe the Environmental Evaluation (EE) scope with requirements that are proportional to the poorly developed system under consideration. The portion of OU4 outside the Protected Area (PA) will be treated in the same manner as the portion inside the PA because it has been similarly disturbed.

Initial site visits were conducted in the industrial area between June and September of 1991 to note the present site conditions, nature and extent of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, plant and animal species, and habitats. The ecosystems and habitats at OU4 have been highly altered by construction and operation of the ponds and other surrounding facilities. There are no natural ecosystems present, although OU4 has some vegetation resulting from a reseeding program and natural reseeding and colonization by some wide-ranging and hardy animals.

The basic approach to the OU4 EE during the Phase I RFI/RI is proposed in two stages:

- STAGE 1--Field surveys to determine the site characteristics and the general ecological setting and habitat conditions specifically for target taxa, migratory bird use, and the presence of threatened and endangered species; and
- STAGE 2--Ecotoxicological investigation to determine the potential impacts to onsite biota and for contaminant dispersal via biotic activities from soils within the study area.

Stage 1 will be conducted for the entire OU4 study area. Stage 2 will be conducted based on the spatial distribution of contaminants of concern, and the potential for bioaccumulation of contaminants. Ideally, the two stages should be completed sequentially. The two stages will, however, overlap considerably in order to complete the OU4 EE in the short duration proposed. The results will be incorporated into the Phase I RFI/RI report.

The following information is currently understood regarding OU4 area characteristics. The presence or use of the area by endangered species of plants and animals is minimal because of the lack of habitat. No wetlands have been identified within OU4, although small seepage areas occur on the fill material on the hillside north of the solar ponds. Aquatic ecosystems are lacking within the OU4 study area because of its location at the head of a drainage. Plant and animals observed and known to be present on the OU4 study area are small in numbers and diversity compared to other Operable Units in the buffer zone. In general, use of the OU4 study area by species of concern is lessened because of the lack of suitable habitat and prey. It is currently anticipated that all survey activities will take place between the beginning of April and the end of July, 1992 to coincide with the height of the summer season when there will be the

greatest probability of encountering plant and animal species using habitats on or near the study area.

The Stage 1 field surveys will produce three discrete types of documentation, including:

- A final area habitat survey report;
- A final area biological survey report; and
- A technical report describing the outcome of the vegetation and small mammal investigations; and development of a histopathological database.

The Stage 2 Ecotoxicological investigation will be performed during the Phase I RFI/RI investigation. It is anticipated that the ecotoxicological investigation will be conducted as soon as a reasonable list of bioaccumulating and bioconcentrating contaminants of concern (COCs) is compiled for the study area.

The investigative tasks will consist of:

- Developing a site-specific Conceptual Exposure Model to identify a potential exposure pathway for onsite biota;
- Developing a site-specific Conceptual Biota Transport Model to identify potential biotic offsite transport pathways;
- Selecting biological active COCs (target analytes);
- Selecting representative target taxa;
- Directly measuring target analytes within target taxa; and
- Conducting histopathological investigations of selected organs and tissues to develop baseline pathology data.

Because the study area is known to have few ecological attributes at risk within its own boundaries, ecological risk is defined as the probability for biological impacts and biotic vector transport of potentially toxic quantities of bioaccumulating or bioconcentrating contaminants outward from the study area. A chain of logic for the risk assessment is described in Section 5.4 of this document. Remediation criteria will be developed for contaminants for which a significant probability of impacts or transport is detected. Work within the OU4 area will be coordinated with the Human Health Risk Assessment, adjacent or offsite OU EE activities, and the Phase I RFI/RI implementation activities. Information developed for other OUs will be compared with information developed for the OU4 Study Area.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Environmental Evaluation Working Document (EEWD) was prepared based on a request from the United States Department of Energy (DOE), Rocky Flats Office that Environmental Evaluation (EE) portions of RFI/RI Work Plans be modified for Operable Units (OUs) within the production areas of the Rocky Flats Plant (US DOE, 1992a). The original Environmental Evaluation Work Plan (EEWP) for OU4 was later revised to be consolidated with the EE for Operable Unit No. 9 (OU9). However, work planned for OU9 has been postponed, necessitating this new EEWD to address OU4 specifically. The approach described in this EEWD, once approved, will be developed into a technical memorandum (TM) with the incorporation of a field sampling plan (FSP). The TM will replace the existing EE section of the Solar Evaporation Ponds, Operable Unit 4 (OU4) Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan and form the basis for conducting the OU4 EE.

This EEWD for OU4 details the revised plan for the implementation of the EE. The working document includes the following sections:

- **SECTION 2.0 APPROACH:** A discussion of objectives and tasks;
- **SECTION 3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION:** A discussion of the site terrestrial ecosystems, aquatic habitats, biota, wetlands, and species of concern;
- **SECTION 4.0 ECOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS:** A discussion of the biological resource and habitat surveys required for Stage 1 of the EE; and
- **SECTION 5.0 ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:** A discussion of all tasks required for Stage 2 of the EE.

## 2.0 APPROACH

The Solar Evaporation Ponds OU4 is located within the industrial area and buffer zone of the Rocky Flats Plant (RFP). The industrial area of RFP, and a portion of the buffer zone that is inside the OU4 study area, has been developed such that only fragmented biotic populations in nonfunctional ecosystems currently exist. Those habitat units or ecosystems that do occur are greatly reduced in size, as are their associated biotic components. Therefore, the EG&G Rocky Flats (EG&G) Risk Assessment Technical Working Group developed a generic EE approach that is proportionately reduced in focus and scope from EEs conducted in areas with viable habitat or ecosystems.

The industrial area has few pristine ecological attributes at risk within its own boundaries. Therefore, ecological risk is viewed in a different context than other, non-industrial area OUs. Ecological risk in the OU4 context is the probability for biological impacts and biotic vector transport of potentially toxic quantities of bioaccumulating contaminants outward from the industrial area.

The current approach to conducting an EE within this industrial portion of the RFP was originally developed and submitted to the agencies in a TM for OU9 (US DOE, 1992b). OU9 encompasses the entire 400 acre industrial area and overlaps the OU4 study area inside the PA. The OU9 EE, however, has been postponed and cannot be relied upon to provide data for OU4. Therefore, this EEWD has been prepared to present the approach to be taken for OU4. Portions of this OU4 document and EE approach are adapted directly from the Technical Memorandum (TM) for OU9. Coordination between the EE conducted for Operable Unit 6 (OU6) and the OU4 EE will provide information in the OU4 area north of the PA.

The basic approach to conducting an EE within the industrial area during the Phase I investigation consists of two stages that focus on source materials and soils:



### Stage 1

Conduct field surveys to determine the general ecological setting and habitat conditions specifically for target taxa, migratory bird use, and the presence of threatened and endangered species.

### Stage 2

Conduct an ecotoxicological investigation to determine the potential impacts to onsite biota and to assess contaminant dispersion via biotic activities from soils.

Stage 1 will be conducted for the entire extent of OU4, and results will be incorporated into the Phase I RFI/RI report. Stage 2 will depend on the spatial distribution of Contaminants of Concern (COCs) and the potential for bioaccumulation of contaminants as determined in Stage 1. Results will also be incorporated into the Phase I RFI/RI report. Activities for these two stages will overlap considerably so the EE can be completed in the short time frame proposed. Additional environmental and biotic impact studies may be conducted during the subsequent Phase II investigation of water, air, and migration pathways.

The Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) for OU4 are the same as those stated in the TM for OU9 (US DOE, 1992b) and are as follows:

- Qualitatively describe the ecological setting of the study area with specific reference to target taxa, endangered species and migratory bird habitat concerns;
- Define contaminants that are of concern to biota using a COC selection criteria specifically tailored for the study area and the list of contaminants identified during scoping and documented by the Phase I abiotic sampling program;
- Identify specific exposure points, transport media, and exposure point concentrations potentially available to biota;
- Identify mechanisms and pathways for uptake of COCs by biota;
- Empirically determine through tissue analysis whether uptake of contaminants has occurred in selected biota collected within the study area;
- Identify mechanisms and pathways for biotic transport of COCs beyond the boundaries of the study area; and

- Summarize the assumptions, uncertainties, and qualifications appropriate to the overall process of exposure assessment and contamination characterization.

The general tasks to accomplish the habitat and biota surveys (Stage 1) and the ecotoxicological investigations (Stage 2) consist of:

- Data review and consultation;
- Develop site specific conceptual exposure model;
- Develop transport model to identify potential pathways;
- Select COCs, target taxa and analytes;
- Conduct field investigations; and
- Prepare environmental evaluation reports.

### 3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

OU4 encompasses the Solar Ponds, consisting of five surface impoundments, and their area of influence. The five ponds presently in existence are Pond 207A, the largest pond; Ponds 207B-North, Center, and South, the smaller ponds to the east of Pond 207A; and Pond 207C which is approximately equal in size to the individual B series ponds and is west of Pond 207A. The Solar Ponds have historically been the recipients of industrial and hazardous waste stream products produced at the Rocky Flats Plant. Materials placed in the ponds consisted of low-level radioactive process wastes containing nitrates and neutralized acidic wastes, and additional wastes such as sanitary sewage sludge, metals, acids, and chromium and cyanide solutions. Although the ponds were lined, it is known that some leakage into the ground around and underneath the ponds has occurred. An Interceptor Trench System (ITS) was constructed downgradient of the ponds to control the migration of nitrate containing groundwater and surface water from the ponds. The water collected in the ITS was routinely pumped back into the ponds. Currently, pipelines and holding tanks are being constructed to hold water from the ITS. Once completed, no additional water will be added to the Solar Ponds, and they will be allowed to dry out.

Initial site visits were conducted in the industrial area between June and September 1991 to observe site conditions, nature and extent of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, plant and animal species, and habitats. The initial site visits determined the extent of the ecosystems and habitats present on the site, and the relationship of the OU4 study area to other OUs. No systematic assessment of vegetation cover or animal species was conducted during the initial site visits. Observations were made on the vegetation and the presence or signs of animals. The following comments are based on observations made during the initial site visits and general information from other reports. Habitats in the study area were identified in accord with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) EE.11 (EG&G, 1992).

Overlap of the OU4 study area exists with Operable Units 6 and 9, and the extent to which they overlap has been determined. The study area boundaries for OU4 are determined by existing roads in the area. The northern boundary is the perimeter road outside the security fenced area,

the boundary east and northeast of the ponds is distinguished by an access road, the southern boundary extends to the paved road south of the ponds, and the western boundary is formed by the dirt road just west of Pond 207C. The study area boundary is shown in Figure 3-1. The study area overlaps the OU9 study area in the PA, and the OU6 study area to the north outside the PA security fence. Environmental samples will be taken from the OU4 area north of the EE study area as part of the OU6 EE work.

The ecosystems and habitats at OU4 have been highly altered by construction and operation of the ponds and other surrounding facilities. There are no natural ecosystems present, although the OU4 unit has some vegetation established by reseeding and natural seeding, and some wide-ranging and hardy animals. The following sections contain brief descriptions based on initial site visits and general information taken from other reports.

### **3.1 TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS**

The terrestrial ecosystems are highly modified and in the first stages of revegetation by plants and invasion by smaller animals. Weedy vegetation has established on and around the ponds on bare soil, in adjacent level construction fill and in cracks in liners. The fill slope to the north of the ponds has a grass/weed vegetation with small marshy areas around two seeps. Arthropods and other invertebrates were observed on plants, and birds occasionally visit the site. Small mammals such as deermice are expected. Cottontails were seen and scat from either a fox or a coyote was observed. There are no wetlands in the OU4 study area, but the study area contains small seeps and marshy areas. Aquatic ecosystems are lacking on the OU4 study area which is at the head of a drainage and there are no streams or natural bodies of water. The ponds cannot be considered as aquatic ecosystems due to use and management practices and the lack of viable aquatic organisms and food webs. Algae mats grow seasonally on the ponds and were observed on Pond 207B-North during the site visit in September 1991. The areas north and east of the ponds are the drainages of Walnut Creek which include both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. These could potentially be impacted by contaminants from OU4. North Walnut Creek is a separate operable unit (OU6) and its EE will be coordinated with the OU4 EE.

Habitats in the area were identified according to SOP EE.11 - Identification of Habitat Types. Habitats at OU4 and the study area are greatly influenced by the construction and use of the ponds, and are all disturbed habitat types. The main habitat not covered by ponds, roads and buildings on OU4 is disturbance/barren land areas with a few areas of the cheatgrass/weedy forbs habitat. Although there is open water at present in the Solar Ponds as impoundment type habitats, this open water has little aquatic biota and is being evaporated and not replaced. The open water is not expected to be present by the time this EE is implemented. Waterfowl are reported to land on the ponds and they have been observed nesting and feeding in the 207B series ponds. The OU4 study area includes the fill slope north of the ponds and the ITS area which has a mixed grassland complex of seeded and adventive plant species, and small areas of short marsh around seeps.

The biotic species observed and known to be present in OU4 are small in numbers and diversity compared to the rest of RFP and the surrounding area. This lack of numbers and diversity is due to the large bare areas, fragmentation and small areal extent of plant communities, and security fencing which limits access. Plant species are primarily grasses and weedy forbs in the first stages of establishment and succession with no shrubs or trees. Animal species are those adapted to disturbances or are wide-ranging, mobile, and able to penetrate the fencing. The higher trophic levels of consumer and predators are few, and those species which are present are in small numbers or are occasional visitors to the OU4 area, not restricted to the ecosystems at OU4. Much of OU4 is inside the PA with security fencing to control access. Due to the lack of habitat, the presence or use of the OU4 study area by endangered species of plants and animals is reduced.

The weedy species found at most sites in the industrial area included: kochia (*Kochia scoparia*), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), white sweet clover, (*Melilotus albus*), knot weed (*Polygonum sp.*), daisy fleabane (*Erigeron strigosus*), scorpionweed (*Phacelia heterophylla*), Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*), woody plantain (*Plantago sp.*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), peppergrass (*Lepidium sp.*), bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), ragweed (*Ambrosia sp.*), sunflower (*Helianthus sp.*), common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), verbena (*Verbena bracteata*), toadflax (*Linaria damatica*), ragwort (*Senecio sp.*), dock

(*Rumex* sp.), common St. John wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), salsify (*Tragopogon dubius*), quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*), filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), yucca (*Yucca glauca*), buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). These species often formed an ecotone between asphalt areas and better developed habitats.

Meadow sideslopes were found to contain smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*), redtop (*Agrostis stolonifera*), crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), curlycup gumweed (*Grindelia squarrosa*), and velvety gaura (*Gaura parviflora*). Dry upland areas within the industrial area contained smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), Junegrass (*Koeleria pyramidata*), foxtail (*Setaria viridis*), western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), as well as some of the more weedy species such as toadflax, mullein, allysum (*Allysum* sp.), plantago, sunflower, goatsbeard, dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), daisy fleabane, and geranium (*Geranium caespitosum*). Plantings adjacent to several of the buildings included horticultural varieties of juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) and spruce trees.

### **3.2 AQUATIC HABITAT**

Aquatic ecosystems are lacking within the OU4 and the industrial area due to its location at the head of a drainage. There are no streams or natural bodies of water in OU4. To the north and east of the OU4 study area are the drainages of North and South Walnut Creek. Both these drainages have terrestrial and/or aquatic ecosystems that could be impacted by contaminants migrating from OU4. Two small marshy seeps with cattails were observed just north of the 771 and 774 Buildings, outside the OU4 area.

### **3.3 BIOTA**

Plant and animal species observed and known to be present on the OU4 study area are small in numbers and diversity compared to the buffer zone. Restricted numbers of individuals and reduced diversity are a result of the large amount of surface and space occupied by the industrial facilities, bare areas, and intense management for weeds and insects. Plant species are weedy forbs and hardy grasses with no shrubs or trees, other than planted landscape trees. Animal species are those adapted to disturbed or industrially developed areas or are wide ranging and highly mobile. The higher trophic levels of consumers and predators are few, and those species

present are in small numbers and are occasional visitors not restricted to the poorly developed habitats in OU4.

Flying over the industrial area, and occasionally perched on structures within it, were a number of bird species: barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), vesper swallow (*Pooecetes gramineus*), western meadowlark (*Strunella neglecta*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*), starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), raven (*Corvus corax*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*). Bees, damselflies, dragonflies, and grasshoppers were observed in the area, as were a gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) and desert cottontails (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

### **3.4 WETLANDS**

Wetlands do not exist within OU4, but have been identified west of OU4 on the slopes below the 700 series buildings, and in the upper reaches of Walnut Creek outside the study area. These wetlands occur mostly as isolated seeps that support hydrophytic vegetation species, including broad leaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), and various bulrushes (*Scripus spp.*).

### **3.5 SPECIES OF CONCERN AND HABITATS**

The species of concern and habitats in OU4 are discussed in the OU9 TM (U.S. DOE, 1992b). The rest of this section describes the species of concern and habitats, based on the OU9 TM. In general, use of the OU4 study area or the industrial area by species of concern is minimal due to lack of suitable habitat and/or prey. Studies performed to date have not identified any threatened plant or animal species at RFP. Endangered animal species potentially present in or near Rocky Flats include the black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), two subspecies of peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus tundris* and *F. p. tanatum*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). Black-footed ferrets are not known to occur in the vicinity of Rocky Flats, although there are historical reports of their presence in the Denver area. Their critical habitat is primarily associated with colonies of their major food item, prairie dogs. There are no colonies within the OU4 study area, although two small black-tailed prairie dog colonies are located about 1500

meters northeast and 2000 meters east of OU4 and encompass about 10 and 5 hectares, respectively. Each colony contained fewer than 40 individuals. Ferrets may be associated with prairie dog colonies above a certain size; however, given the small size of these colonies, it is extremely unlikely that *M. nigripes* is present.

Bald eagles occur occasionally in the RFP area, primarily as irregular visitors during the winter or migration seasons. This eagle is primarily a winter resident around lakes and rivers, and the closest known nesting pair is located at Barr Lake, 40 km east of RFP. Although RFP lacks suitable bald eagle nesting habitat, this species has been observed flying over the northeast quadrant of the buffer zone and one pair has been observed feeding regularly at Great Western Reservoir, approximately 0.9 km east of RFP. None have been observed to roost or hunt on RFP and none have been observed in proximity to OU4.

Peregrine falcons may occur as migrants. Two individuals of this species were observed at RFP in early fall: one flying from west to east near the west gate, the other perched on a powerline near Pond B-5 attempting to capture a killdeer inbound to Pond B-5. The Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan discourages land-use practices and development which may adversely alter the character of the hunting habitat or prey base within a 10-mile radius of a nesting cliff. As there are two such cliffs within five and seven miles of RFP, the entire plant site is within the area of protection of potential foraging habitat. However, no nesting activities have been observed at RFP and no nesting or foraging activities have been observed on or in proximity to OU4. In 1991, a pair was reported as nesting approximately 10 km to the northwest of RFP. It is possible that the hunting territory of the nesting peregrines will include Rocky Flats, although suitable habitat and prey are lacking at OU4.

Other federal candidate animal species that are potentially present in the study area include the Preble's meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius preblei*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsonii*), and swift fox (*Vulpes velox*). The Preble's mouse, ferruginous hawk, and Swainson's hawk have been documented at RFP. A program to determine the habitat and numbers of *Z. h. preblei* was conducted in the summer season of 1992, and results of this study will determine trapping on OU4, if necessary.



Ferruginous hawks were observed adjacent to the industrial area in winter, spring, and early summer 1990-91. A juvenile male was resident in the vicinity for a six week period in late spring and early summer 1991; nesting was not documented. This individual was observed hunting primarily in the riparian zone of Woman Creek and along the 881 Hillside, directly south of the industrial area. Most observations of this species have been in association with prairie dog colonies southeast of RFP. A pair of Swainson's hawks attempted to nest in early June 1991 in a cottonwood about 2000 meters southeast of the industrial area. The nest was abandoned for unknown reasons in early July 1991. During this period, members of the pair were not observed hunting in the vicinity of RFP, although other observations of this species have been documented infrequently and widely on the RFP site.

Only one endangered plant species, the Diluvium (or Ute) Lady's Tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*) is potentially present in or near Rocky Flats. An intensive survey for this species on the entire RFP site was conducted during the 1992 field season. No plants of this species were observed on the RFP site or in the drainages to the east on OU3, the off-site operable unit. Nearest populations of the plant have been found along Clear Creek in Jefferson County to the south and near South Boulder Creek in Boulder County to the north of RFP.

Other federal candidate or state species of concern plants that are potentially present at RFP are the Colorado butterfly plant (*Gaura neomexicana* var. *coloradensis*), forktip threeawn (*Aristida basiramea*), and toothcup (*Rotala ramosior*). The forktip threeawn was reported along Woman Creek in 1973 and, in 1991, just south of the west access road entering Rocky Flats, growing on gravel scars bordering an old roadway, 500 meters west of the industrial area. This gravel habitat can apparently support the species when other plants are absent and adequate moisture can accumulate. Given these habitat preferences, it is possible that this species will be found in the industrial area, although none have been observed there. Appropriate habitat for the Colorado butterfly plant includes the transition zone between wetland bottoms and the drier uplands associated with wet meadow habitat. The toothcup was reported in a temporary pool approximately 6 km east of Boulder. Given a lack of suitable habitat for these species in the industrial area, there is little probability that they will occur in or near OU4.

#### **4.0 ECOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEYS (STAGE 1 TASKS)**

The ecological field surveys will consist of the habitat and biota surveys focusing on those biotic components that could be impacted or accumulate contaminants and act as vectors for contaminant dispersal. Data from earlier studies will be reviewed to make some initial estimations for Conceptual Exposure and Transport Models, as well as bioaccumulating COCs. Data derived from Stage 1 field surveys will be used to refine the models and the list of COCs.

All surveys will take place between the beginning of April and the end of July 1992 (the "study period"), to coincide with the height of the summer season when there will be the greatest probability of encountering plant and animal species using habitats on or near the study area. These investigations will cover the entire OU4 study area and the results obtained will be available for the preparation of RFI/RI reports for other OUs.

These biological resource and habitat surveys will provide the following information:

- A more comprehensive view of the types and areal extent of habitat within the study area and vicinity;
- A determination as to the presence or absence of migratory and raptor bird species, including passerine species;
- A determination as to the foraging, breeding, or nesting habitat for migratory, passerine, and raptor bird species;
- A determination as to the presence or absence of species of concern for which habitat exists;
- Data on the species, numbers, and movement patterns of small mammals living in or near the study area; and
- Data on the histopathology of selected tissues from small mammals and vegetation in or near the study area.

All references to methodologies used for ecological surveys at RFP are specified in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual: Volume 5.0, Ecology (EG&G, 1992). These SOPs have been approved for use on Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)/Resource Conservation Reauthorization Act (RCRA) investigations by the

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Colorado Department of Health (CDH), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW). Specific aspects of the surveys are discussed in the following sections.

#### **4.1 SPECIES OF CONCERN COMPLIANCE LIST**

Table 4.1 lists all of the species of concern (SOC), both federal and state, that may be present at RFP. Species that have been documented at RFP are marked with a "Y" in the "RFP" column. Species that have some probability of being present within the industrial area due to either a sighting or the presence of suitable habitat are marked with a "delta" in the "SITE" column. Field surveys will focus on these species. Species not marked in this table have been screened from consideration at this time due to a lack of suitable habitat, although some may be brought back into consideration if surveys reveal the presence of suitable habitat.

#### **4.2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONSULTATIONS**

A comprehensive literature review was performed as part of the RFP baseline biological inventory program. This literature review involved surveying available pertinent documents and data to provide a synoptic background description of the wildlife and vegetation resources on site. Information extracted during this process was summarized in the form of an annotated bibliography that will be used to support interpretation of survey results. A recent report (EG&G, 1991b) provides a broad picture of potential SOC at RFP and contains a literature review for those species, which include migratory bird species. The Species of Concern List developed for OU9 (US DOE, 1992b) is shown in Table 4.1.

EG&G has discussed the potential occurrence of *Spiranthes diluvialis*, *Aristida basiramea*, *Zapus hudsonius preblei*, *Gaura neomexicana*, and other SOC with Dr. Fred Harrington who served as Field Supervisor for the sitewide biological baseline studies and for the OU1 EE. In addition, EG&G has had Dr. David Buckner (ESCO Associates) conduct surveys specifically for *Spiranthes diluvialis* and/or its habitat. Dr. Buckner is a locally recognized expert in the life history and habitat preferences of this particular species, and has done similar work for the Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. EG&G may also call upon the services of Dr. Jim Fitzgerald, a mammalogist at the University of Northern Colorado, who

can provide guidance with regard to the life history, habitat preferences, and trapping requirements of *Zapus hudsonius preblei*. Dr. Robert Stoecker conducted trapping surveys for this species on the RFP and OU3 during the summer of 1992 field season, and the results of this trapping will guide additional trapping efforts. Colorado State University has collected extensive data on the bioconcentrations of radionuclide contaminants, but little work has been done on the pathological impacts. Previous studies will be reviewed during the Stage 1 work to identify means for predicting such impacts.

#### **4.3 HABITAT PRESENCE VERIFICATION**

This task will involve a comprehensive survey and mapping of types and extent of habitats, particularly habitats that could support species of special concern such as migratory birds. Habitat types in the study area were briefly described in Section 3.3, based on the initial site assessment in September 1991. At that time, four habitat types were observed. A more recent RFP vegetation map details a total of seven habitat types within the industrial area. During Stage 1, a more accurate assessment of the types and areal extent of habitat within the study area will be undertaken. Habitats in the study area will be identified and verified in accordance with SOP EE.11. Survey results will be used to validate or correct the RFP vegetation map, and to guide the conduct of other survey efforts. Bird surveys will only be performed if existence of suitable migratory bird or raptor foraging habitat is verified within the study area. Similarly, plant species surveys will only be performed if the existence of either (a) suitable species of concern habitat, or (b) specifically, suitable *Spiranthes diluvialis* habitat is verified within the study area. Soil series will not be mapped because of the heavily disturbed nature of the soil surface within the study area.

#### **4.4 ANIMAL SPECIES SURVEYS**

During Stage 1, general field surveys will be conducted to collect data on terrestrial wildlife in the study area. Objectives for this general work are to describe existing wildlife habitats in the area; develop food web models, including contributions from vegetation; identify potential contaminant pathways through trophic levels; identify target taxa for collection and tissue analysis during Stage 2; and provide a general description of the community.

Qualitative methods will be employed during this survey to determine which bird species are present, their number, their general behavior, and the habitat in which they were observed. Special attention will be given to the presence and/or use of habitats by raptors and migratory birds, including waterfowl and passerine species. Opportunistic observations of bird nests and raptor use will also be recorded. Birds species in the study area will be surveyed in accordance with SOP EE.7. If initial qualitative surveys suggest that use of the study area by birds is greater than might be expected, quantitative sampling methods may also be employed.

The presence or absence of small mammals (primarily cricetine or microtine rodents) and one larger mammal (cottontail rabbit) population, will be surveyed throughout the study area. Mark-recapture or other population assessment methods will be employed to gain an understanding of their population characteristics and movement patterns. Small mammals in the study area will be live-trapped in accordance with SOP EE.6, and larger mammals trapped in accordance with SOP EE.5. Trap grids will be established, at stations within the study area congruent with those intended for later ecotoxicological work, using rat-sized Sherman non-collapsible live traps (25 x 8 x 8 centimeters). Grid size and length of trapping sessions may vary at each station. Captured animals will be marked and released, and capture locations noted. This information will be used during Stage 2 to guide ecotoxicological sampling efforts. Preble's meadow jumping mouse surveys will not be conducted within the study due to a lack of potential habitat for this species.

Any mammal tissue or samples inadvertently collected during the habitat surveys will be either used to initiate histopathological investigations of selected organs and tissues in order to develop baseline pathology data, or appropriately preserved for use in ecotoxicological investigations for analysis of the target analyte list presented in Section 5.1.3.

#### **4.5 VEGETATION SURVEYS**

The objectives of the vegetation survey are to assess the extent, quality, and structure of habitat available to migratory bird species and small mammals. In addition, this survey program may provide data for description of site vegetation characteristics, determination of impacts to plant communities, identification of potential exposure pathways from contaminant releases to higher

trophic level receptors, selection of target taxa for contaminant analysis during Stage 2, and identification of any protected plant species or habitats. Qualitative methods will be employed to determine plant species present by community type, as well as data on abiotic features. Terrestrial vegetation in the study area will be surveyed in accordance with SOP EE.10. If initial qualitative surveys suggest that terrestrial vegetation communities in the study area are more complex than expected, quantitative sampling methods may also be employed.

Qualitative sampling will involve compiling a comprehensive species list for each identified community type by traversing all appropriate portions of the study area at least twice during the early growing season, and describing abiotic features, such as substrate, topography, and soil moisture, that could influence composition and structure. The releve method (also known as the sample-stand or species-list method) will be used since the area is too limited for cover transects.

Observations made during the initial site survey revealed that vegetation had become established on the hillside immediately north of the ponds. Seeps have occurred historically on the hillside. The vegetation on the hillside north of the ponds will be typed and characterized for plant species cover and composition. The methods for vegetation analysis will follow the procedures described in SOP EE.10. The entire hillside will be sampled as one unit for cover and production.

#### **4.6 DOCUMENTATION**

The Stage 1 EE effort will produce three discrete reports to support the environmental evaluation: (1) a final OU4 habitat survey report, (2) a final OU4 biological survey report (if there is habitat suitable for threatened and endangered species within the study area), which will ensure compliance with the informal consultation requirements of the Endangered Species Act, and (3) a technical report describing both the outcome of the vegetation and small mammal investigations and development of a histopathological information. These reports will comprise the EE portion of the baseline risk assessment in the Phase I RFI/RI report.

The habitat survey report will discuss the findings of the field survey work relative to the presence or absence of migratory bird or raptor species and/or the habitat required for their foraging, breeding or nesting activities. Should such species or habitat be present within or near the study area, an analysis of potential impacts resulting from site characterization activities will be presented. Where appropriate, the discussion will include possible benefits or losses to wildlife associated with site characterization activities, possible conservation measures, and conclusions. The information contained therein will be used, if appropriate, for preparation of future mitigation reports analyzing potential impacts from proposed site remediation activities such as pond closure and cleanup.

The biological survey report will discuss the findings of the field survey work relative to the presence or absence of compliance listed species (Table 4.1) and the habitat required for their foraging, breeding or nesting activities. Should such species or habitat be present within or near the study area, an analysis of potential direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts resulting from site characterization activities will be presented. This analysis will conclude with a determination of the impact of site characterization activities on compliance-listed species. The presence of a federal threatened or endangered species within or near the study area will also trigger the mandatory consultation process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as stipulated by 50 CFR 402 and 3-21000-ADM-NEPA.12, Identification and Reporting of Threatened and Endangered and Special Concern Species. The information contained therein will be available for preparation of future mitigation reports analyzing potential impacts resulting from proposed site remediation activities.

The technical report mammal population document is intended as a brief description of the results obtained from vegetation, small mammal, and cottontail rabbit qualitative surveys and live trapping and mark-recapture survey, if conducted. Information will be collected on histopathological effects of COCs at the concentrations estimated in animal and plant tissue. Information contained in this memorandum will provide a basis for design and modification of proposed Stage 2 ecotoxicological investigations.

## **5.0 ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION (STAGE 2 TASKS)**

Stage 2 ecotoxicological tasks may be performed during either Phase I or Phase II of an RFI/RI investigation. Stage 2 tasks discussed here will be conducted during the Phase I RFI/RI for OU4. An ecotoxicological investigation will be conducted as soon as a reasonable list of bioaccumulating or bioconcentrating COCs is compiled for the study area as a result of Stage 1. Ecotoxicological investigations to be performed at the OU4 study area will be significantly less complex than those performed in more ecologically robust OUs. A guiding assumption for the study area is that few, if any, contaminant susceptible ecological attributes will exist within the study area. The study area will be treated as a potential source for contaminants, rather than as a point of impact for contaminants. Therefore, investigations proposed for the OU4 study area will focus on determining the potential for biotic uptake and transport of contaminants from the study area into adjacent watersheds, drainages, or operable units.

### **5.1 INVESTIGATIVE TASKS**

Investigative tasks will consist of:

- Finalizing biologically active COCs (target analytes);
- Finalizing a site-specific Conceptual Exposure Model to identify potential exposure pathways for on-site biota;
- Finalizing a site-specific Conceptual Biota Transport Model to identify potential biotic off-site transport pathways;
- Selecting representative target taxa;
- Directly measuring target analytes within target taxa; and
- Conducting histopathological investigations of selected organs and tissues to develop baseline pathology data.

#### **5.1.1 Conceptual Exposure Model**

The biota-specific model shown in Figure 5-1 was developed as a general conceptual exposure model for use in industrial areas at RFP (U.S. DOE, 1992b). It will be used to qualitatively identify the actual or potential pathways by which various biological receptors at or near the



study area might be exposed to site-related chemicals or radionuclides. It will help to focus the search for potentially exposed habitats or taxa within the study area. The model identifies the following five mandatory elements for a valid exposure pathway; (1) chemical/radionuclide source, (2) mechanism of release to the environment, (3) environmental transport medium for the released chemical/radionuclide, (4) point of potential biological contact with the contaminated medium, and (5) biological uptake mechanism and absorption, or dose, at the point of exposure.

Surficial soil samples will be of prime importance for determining source contaminants for on-site biota. The uppermost layer is a major source of nutrients and contaminant uptake for on-site vegetation. It is also a potential source for contaminants ingested by soil dwelling animals and invertebrates and their predators. Soil samples from all depths are related to surface water and groundwater regimes. Fluids moving through soils can leach contaminants, transport them through available flow paths, and deposit them in downgradient environments. Contamination in soil and groundwater at a depth of greater than 6 feet, the maximum depth of burrowing animals and plant root penetration in a disturbed site, will not be considered as affecting biota. Contamination at depths greater than 6 feet may be considered if other RFI/RI studies suggest a mechanism for it to contact burrowing animals and plant roots.

Surface water from the study area flows north and east toward North Walnut and South Walnut Creeks. Surface water drainage and runoff is collected from buildings and roads by water collection and diversion structures (drains and ditches) that run into a series of detention ponds along these creeks. Once impounded in these ponds, the water is treated and released. Surface water and sediment samples are collected on a regular basis as part of ongoing sitewide investigations.

Groundwater generally flows to the east of the study area in two connected groundwater systems. In the surficial materials, groundwater flow diverges in two directions: northeast toward North Walnut Creek and east-southeast toward South Walnut Creek. In weathered bedrock, the groundwater also flows to the northeast and southeast. These flows are influenced by topography, facilities construction and grading, seasonal recharge, and the surface of the bedrock. Inorganic constituents and radionuclides have been measured in the soil in the vicinity

of the Solar Evaporation Ponds. The groundwater has been found to contain some VOCs, elevated total dissolved solids and nitrates, and some radionuclides. The Solar Ponds are potential sources for contaminants in the groundwater. There is a potential for contaminants in groundwater to reach vegetation around seeps and impact the biota.

The chance of sediments in the study area being subject to disturbance by aquatic biota is considered very remote since aquatic ecosystems are lacking at OU4. Therefore, sediments are not considered to be a viable exposure pathway for aquatic biota, and the aquatic biota component will be excluded from the conceptual exposure model. Consequently, the aquatic uptake portions of the conceptual exposure model shown in Figure 5-1 will not apply at OU4.

#### **5.1.2 Conceptual Biota Transport Model**

A Biota Transport Model (BTM) predicts the probability of contaminant loads dispersing outward in biotic vectors from the study area. The model provides data on the biotic dispersal of contaminants to complement data on contaminant transport in abiotic media. BTM development must rely on a combination of information sources to establish values for the parameters involved. Such sources include published life history data on target taxa and associated predators, empirical data from traplines and sweeps deployed on the study area boundaries, immigration trapline data from adjacent OUs, and professional judgement.

A BTM, or some more sophisticated variation of the concept it embodies, could be used to estimate biotic transport of contaminants from an OU, as an adjunct to abiotic transport data. Development and validation of any BTM will be necessary if two specific conditions can be met within the study area: (1) bioaccumulating target analytes are found in target taxa at above background levels, and (2) life history and ecological data demonstrate that these taxa have significant movement beyond the study area boundaries.

#### **5.1.3 Target Analytes**

A preliminary list of COCs has been selected based on criteria in three general categories:

- **Occurrence:** The known or suspected occurrence of a bioavailable chemical in environmental media will be ascertained from: (1) existing data regarding abiotic

media such as soil, water, and air, (2) biota, (3) waste stream identification and disposal practices, (4) process analyses to identify potentially hazardous substances used in large quantities, or (5) historical accounts of use or accidental release.

- Ecotoxicity: A chemical will be considered for inclusion on the list of target analytes if, at levels detected within the study area, it is known to exhibit bioaccumulation, significant bioconcentration factors (BCFs of  $>0.03$  for terrestrial species), adherence to skin or fur, or accumulation in lung tissue.
- Extent of Contamination: A chemical will be considered for inclusion on the list of target analytes if it is widely distributed, occurs in ecologically sensitive areas such as wetlands or seeps that may serve as a drinking water source for wildlife, or occurs in localized areas of high concentration.

The following list of target analytes was prepared based on contaminant information presented in Section 2.0 of the RFI/RI Work Plan and on the above three criteria:

**Metals:**

arsenic  
cadmium  
chromium (IV)  
copper  
lead  
mercury  
selenium  
silver  
zinc

**PCBs (per EG&G, 1991a)**

**Radionuclides**

plutonium-238  
plutonium-239/240  
uranium-238  
uranium-235

A complete list of COCs will be prepared following Phase I RFI/RI quantitative data evaluation.

#### **5.1.4 Target Taxa**

Given the poorly developed communities present in the study area, the disparate distribution of the taxa present, and the limited character of the food webs present, target taxa selection criteria have been limited to those which:

- Have a reasonable home range within or near the study area;
- Are present in sufficient numbers or sizes to allow collection of sufficient biomass for tissue analysis;
- Are not a threatened, endangered, or special concern species;
- Display morphological anomalies;
- Have a reasonable probability, based on published information, results from Stage 1 studies or results from EE work at other OUs, of having a target analyte or analytes present in its tissues; or
- Have a reasonable probability of displaying an aberrant histopathology due to contaminant exposure.

All habitats present in the OU4 study area are disturbed, small, and limited in the number of taxa and trophic levels present. The most likely terrestrial food chains are:

- (A) weedy vegetation -> small mammals or small birds,
- (B) weedy vegetation -> insects -> small mammals or small birds,
- (C) weedy vegetation -> small mammals or small birds -> predator,
- (D) weedy vegetation -> insects -> small mammal or small bird -> predator.

Aquatic habitats are also extremely limited and are likely to contribute only insect taxa with aquatic life stages to a food web. Winged adult forms of these insects will enter terrestrial food chains as indicated in (B) and (D) above.

Taking into consideration the above selection criteria and food web structure within the study area, target taxa for use in ecotoxicological investigations will be limited to vegetation, small

mammals (mice and voles), large mammals (cottontail rabbits), and possibly small birds (eggs or unfledged nestlings) of ground nesting species.

For Stage 2 ecotoxicological activities, vegetation will be sampled by destructive techniques in order to supply tissue samples for contaminant concentration measurements.

Large mammals, for the purposes of this study, are defined as all mammals other than bats that are not subject to sampling under the small mammal live trapping program. The taxa of interest here are Lagomorphs (rabbits and hares), particularly cottontail rabbits which have been observed in the study area. Herbivorous mammals such as the cottontail are an important component of ecological investigations and contaminant pathways analyses because (1) they are generally abundant and easily captured, (2) occupy small home ranges and thus reflect habitat quality or contamination of a specific area, (3) live in intimate contact with the soil and thus are maximally exposed to surficial contaminants, (4) include species with a wide range of diets, including leafy tissue and seeds, and (5) are a primary prey component for a variety of predators including weasels, foxes, coyotes, owls, hawks, kestrels, and snakes.

Perching birds (Passeriformes) are the major taxonomic group of birds occurring within the study area at OU4. Small populations and lack of nesting habitat preclude the use of birds for toxicological investigations.

Deer, coyotes, fox (other large mammals possibly present in the study area), raptors, and migratory birds will have only occasional contact with the study area due to their high mobility and, therefore, sampling of these taxa is unlikely. Amphibians are also unlikely to be sampled largely due to a lack of habitat suitable for these taxa. Habitat exists for certain reptiles, but these taxa may not be present in sufficient numbers to allow or justify destructive sampling.

Using the above considerations and criteria, the most likely of target taxa was considered the desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) with some consideration given to the deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), and meadow vole (*Microtus*

*pennsylvanicus*). Birds will not be collected unless the habitat surveys show nesting population that can withstand destructive sampling.

## **5.2 FIELD SAMPLING**

Objectives of the Stage 2 field sampling program are to collect tissue samples for measurement of target analyte concentrations in terrestrial organisms, collect site specific data on biota and important abiotic parameters, collect tissue samples to support histopathological investigations, and to provide data for verification and validation of the conceptual models. As indicated in Section 5.1.4, terrestrial sampling will be limited to vegetation, large mammals (cottontail rabbits) and possibly small mammals (mice and voles).

All of the field sampling activities will be accomplished in compliance with the Ecology Standard Operating Procedures (EG&G, 1992) developed for sampling biota as part of the EE process at RFP. These SOPs include discussion of purpose and scope, responsibilities and qualifications, references, equipment, and execution of protocols. Sampling procedures for the large mammals are given in SOP EE.8, and in SOP EE.10 for vegetation. Procedural SOPs (EE.11 through EE.15, respectively), have been prepared for identifying habitat types, sampling soil for soil description, developing ecology field sampling plans, assigning species codes, and assigning wildlife habitat codes. Additional procedural SOPs are still being developed and Volume V is being revised. Specific sampling is discussed in the following sections.

### **5.2.1 Vegetation**

Plant species will be determined for plant tissue sample collection, either the two dominant species, or those species that are determined as the preferred food of the rabbits and rodents. An alternate method of plant tissue sampling is to clip all the vegetation on 0.5 meter square plots co-located with soil sample stations. Up to ten plant tissue samples will be collected on the hillside north of the ponds, and up to five samples of weedy species on other portions of the study area. Tissue sample will be collected and handled according the protocol in SOP EE.10.

### **5.2.2 Mammals**

The most abundant mammal noted was the cottontail rabbit which occurred around the buildings, ponds and on the sloping hillside. The other evidence of animals present was canine scat, either of a fox or coyote which was able to penetrate the security fences and prey on the cottontails. The field investigations will focus on these biotic components. Animal fecal pellets of rabbits were noted to be abundant where animals congregate. The scat of the predatory fox or coyote were noted in low amounts. Scat of the cottontail and the canine predators (if available) will also be collected and analyzed for target analytes to determine what portion of the contaminants ingested are not absorbed in the gut.

The mammal of concern was preliminarily determined as the cottontail rabbits within OU4, and populations will be surveyed to determine habitat use and relative abundance. Whole animals will be trapped as live specimens for sequential blood and hair samples, and a portion of the population collected for tissue analysis at the end of the sampling period. Animals collected will be sectioned into skin, gut, lungs, and the remainder of the animal.

Small mammals will be sampled using the live trapping techniques described in SOP EE.6. Trap grids or lines (size and shape to be field determined) will be set for four consecutive nights in the spring, between April and the end of May, and mid-summer, during late July, providing the population will support this intensity. A trapping strategy and technique will be developed for the collection of cottontail rabbits using larger wire live traps such as a Hav-a-heart.

To sample or collect individuals for tissue analysis, each individual of the designated target taxon will be randomly assigned to a particular analytical suite. Cottontail rabbits will be trapped and samples collected of blood and hair in a non-destructive technique. Animals will be marked and recaptured individuals sequentially sampled throughout the field season. Depending on the population, some animals will be collected for total body analysis at the end of the season. Animals collected for tissue analysis will be sacrificed by cervical separation. The dead animal will be placed in a suitable container in a cooler with Blue or dry ice for no more than 4 hours. After 4 hours, samples must be immediately shipped to the analytical laboratory or placed in a freezer overnight or until shipped. Labeling, handling, and shipping of large mammals for

laboratory analysis will be generally consistent with SOP FO.13. Samples collected for tissue analysis must follow the sample preparation and packaging specified by the laboratory protocols for the target analytes. QA/QC will follow procedures defined in SOP EE.5. Any variance from the SOP will be described and an explanation provided.

### **5.3 LABORATORY ANALYSIS**

Tissue samples collected will be analyzed for target analytes according to the contaminants of concern. The target analytes will be radionuclides (plutonium-239, plutonium-239/240, americium-240, total uranium), metals (arsenic, cadmium, total chromium, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, and zinc), and PCBs.

Tissues samples collected for target analyte analysis will be processed in accordance with SOPs and/or recognized laboratory practices appropriate to the type of tissue and target analyte involved. Analysis of tissue contaminant concentrations will provide direct proof that target taxa carry a body burden of target analytes, as well as a measure of the relationship between environmental concentrations and target taxa contaminant loads.

Histopathological tissue and blood samples will be processed for analysis or light microscopic examination in accordance with SOPs and/or recognized laboratory practices appropriate to the type of tissue or organ involved. Consideration should be given to measurement or staining techniques that are differentially sensitive to various target analytes or that discriminate against a particular suspected pathologic feature.

### **5.4 ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Because the study area is known to have few ecological attributes at risk within its own boundaries, ecological risk in this context is defined as the probability for biological impacts and biotic vector transport of potentially toxic quantities of bioaccumulating or bioconcentrating contaminants outward from the study area at OU4, either to another OU or elsewhere. Therefore, unlike more typical ecological risk assessments, the study area risk assessment will address the following chain of logic:



- A Are target analytes accumulating or concentrating in target taxa at levels that may pose a threat either to that target taxa or their prey species?

IF YES, THEN

- B Are the contaminated target taxa capable of migration beyond the study area boundaries?

OR

- C Are contaminated target taxa (if any) prey for highly mobile species that move beyond the study or study area boundaries?

ELSE

- D There is presumed to be no risk of contamination of off-site biota by target taxa inhabiting the study area.

If conditions (A) and [(B) or (C)] are fulfilled, the conceptual biota transport model will be populated with measured target analyte concentration values. Quantitative estimates of off site transport masses may be calculated by converting the conceptual model into a logic diagram and assigning probabilities to the steps in the model. These quantitative estimates will be made available to EEs being conducted at adjacent OUs to serve as input source terms for contaminants reaching these other OUs via the biota.

#### **5.4.1 Remediation Criteria**

Remediation criteria will be developed for contaminants for which a significant probability of impacts or transport is detected. Criteria will address remediation of the contaminant source so that remaining environmental concentrations and forms are not available for uptake and transport by target taxa or other ecological receptors. Acceptable environmental concentrations will be estimated using exposure assessments to calculate contaminant concentrations in abiotic media below which ecotoxicological effects are not expected to occur. The acceptable (no effects) criteria levels will be used in conjunction with ARARs to evaluate potential adverse effects from biotic transport of COCs. This approach will be integrated with the human health risk assessment process and will assist in development of potential remediation criteria.

#### **5.4.2 Operable Unit Coordination**

Work within the study area will be coordinated with the human health risk assessment, adjacent or off-site OU EE activities, and the site characterization studies for contaminants in abiotic environmental media. Potential sample sites for biota and contaminants will be coordinated with a modified FSP for soil and other source materials within the study area. To avoid duplication, the FSP will be tied into the one for OU6. COCs selected for study area EEs will suggest similar surveys, measurements, and sample collections on adjacent OUs, particularly OU6. Information developed for other OUs will be compared with information developed for the study area.

Currently, the potential for transport from surficial soils from the study area to the OU6 drainage is poorly understood. This potential will be better defined following the Phase I RFI/RI work. The EE will also define potential impacts to biota outside of the study area. The potential for transport by groundwater, surface water, and sediments will be fully evaluated during the Phase II RFI/RI process.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

- EG&G, 1992. Standard Operating Procedures Manual, Volume V, Ecology, Manual No. 5-21200-OPS-EE. Golden, Colorado. EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc. (Currently undergoing review).
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- US DOE, 1992a. Memorandum on Environmental Evaluations within the Production Areas of the Rocky Flats Plant. From United States Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Office to EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc. March 2, 1992.
- US DOE, 1992b. Environmental Evaluation Technical Memorandum, Addendum to Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan, OU9. Golden, Colorado. June 1992.

# **TABLES**

**TABLE 4.1**  
**SPECIES OF CONCERN LIST WITH HABITAT PREFERENCES**  
 (Page 1 of 3)

| GROUP                 | COMMON NAME              | SCIENTIFIC NAME                                   | STATUS | RFP | SITE | HABITAT   | RESIDENCE                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|--------|-----|------|---|--------------------------------|
| PLANTS                | Forktip Threeawn         | <i>Aristida basiramea</i>                         | cs     | Y   | Δ    | xeric uplands with sandy soils and open barrens                                       | year-round blooms?             |
|                       | Colorado Butterfly Plant | <i>Gaura neomexicana</i> var. <i>coloradensis</i> | C2,os  |     |      | transition between wetland bottoms and drier uplands above wet meadows                | year-round blooms Jul-Sep      |
|                       | Toothcup                 | <i>Rotala ramosior</i>                            | cs     |     |      | obligate wetland species  | year-round blooms?             |
|                       | Diluvium Lady's Tresses  | <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>                      | E, cs  |     | Δ    | moist swales dominated by grasses, wetlands dominated by sedges, rushes, and cattails | year-round blooms late Jul-Aug |
| AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES | Northern Leopard Frog    | <i>Rana pipens</i> spp.                           | C2, cu | Y?  |      | breeds in marshes and intermittent ponds, forages in riparian and mountain meadows    | year-round breeds Mar-Jun      |
|                       | Texas Horned Lizard      | <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>                        | C2,ng  |     |      | arid and semiarid open country, xeric uplands   | year-round forage in summer    |
| FISH                  | Plains Topminnow         | <i>Fundulus sciadicus</i>                         | C2     |     |      | streams, lakes  | year-round spawn sp & esm      |
|                       | Common Shiner            | <i>Notropis cornutus</i>                          |        |     |      |   |                                |
| BIRDS                 | Peregrine Falcon         | <i>Falco peregrinus</i>                           | E,     | Y   | Δ    | nest in cliffs, forage in upland and wetland areas                                    | year-round sp & fl             |
|                       | Bald Eagle               | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>                   | E,e    | Y   |      | perch trees near body of water, riparian areas, or wetland                            | year-round sp & fl             |
|                       | White-faced Ibis         | <i>Plegadis chichl</i>                            | C2,ng  |     |      | near streams, meadows, ponds, and agricultural fields                                 | migrant sp. esm. fl            |

**TABLE 4.1**  
**SPECIES OF CONCERN LIST WITH HABITAT PREFERENCES**  
 (Page 2 of 3)

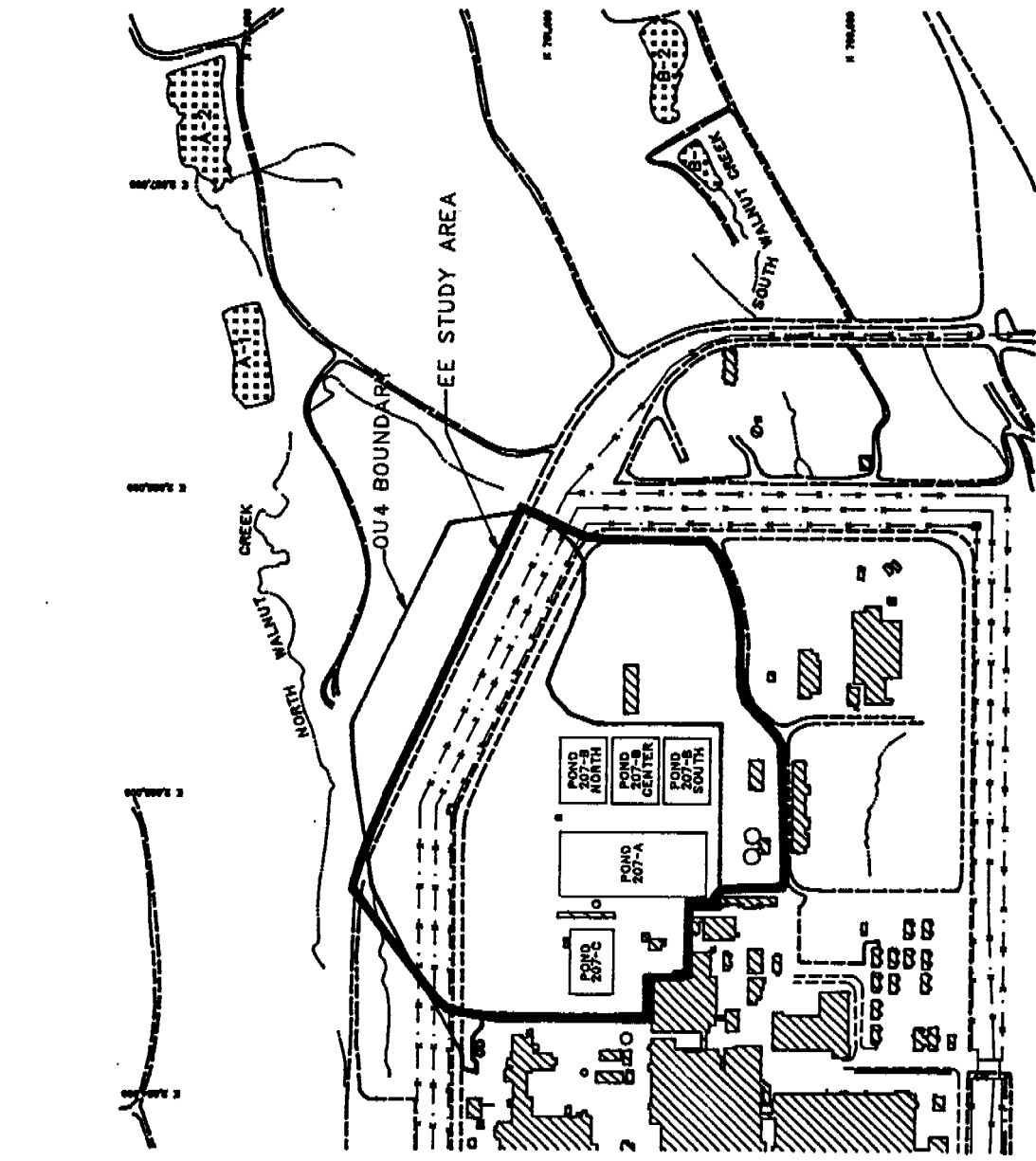
| GROUP                | COMMON NAME          | SCIENTIFIC NAME                       | STATUS    | RFP | SITE | HABITAT  | RESIDENCE                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|------|--|--------------------------------|
| BIRDS<br>(continued) | Ferruginous Hawk     | <i>Buteo regalis</i>                  | C2,ng,cs  | Y   | Δ    | breeds in shortgrass prairie, croplands, man meadows, parks                          | year-round                     |
|                      | Whooping Crane       | <i>Grus americana</i>                 | E,e       |     |      | forages in marshes, cropland (grain fields), and sagebrush                           | migrant sp & fl                |
|                      | Harlequin Duck       | <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>      | C2        |     |      | open water   | migrant sp & fl                |
|                      | Western Snowy Plover | <i>Charadrius alexandrius nivosus</i> | C2,ng,cs  |     |      | prefers lakes & reservoirs   | migrant sp & fl                |
|                      | Mountain Plover      | <i>Charadrius montanus</i>            | C2,ng,cs  |     |      | xeric upland, shortgrass prairie   | breeds sep-fl                  |
|                      | Piping Plover        | <i>Charadrius melodus</i>             | T,t       |     |      | forages on open water or wet open ground   | migrant sp & fl                |
|                      | Long-billed Curlew   | <i>Numenius americanus</i>            | C3,ng,cs  |     |      | grassland, lakes, reservoirs or marshes  | migrant sp & fl                |
|                      | Least Tern           | <i>Sterna antillarum</i>              | E,e       |     |      | forages on open water or wet open ground   | migrant sp & fl                |
|                      | Black Tern           | <i>Chidonias niger</i>                | C2,ng     |     |      | breeds in marshes, uses marshes and open water for migration                         | breeds sep-am migrates sp & fl |
|                      | Swainson's Hawk      | <i>Buteo swansonii</i>                | C3C,ng    | Y   | Δ    | nests in trees/shrubs, forages in grassland, ag land, riparian areas, and greasewood | year-round breeds twn-sp       |
|                      | Yellow-billed Cuckoo | <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>            | C3B,cu,ng |     |      | riparian lowland, transition areas   | breeds sp migrates sp & fl     |
| MAMMALS              | Swift Fox            | <i>Vulpes velox</i>                   | C2,cu     |     |      | shortgrass prairie, and areas with loose soils                                       | year-round breeds wn           |
|                      | Black-footed Ferret  | <i>Mustela nigripes</i>               | E,e       |     |      | prairie dog colonies   | year-round                     |

**TABLE 4.1**  
**SPECIES OF CONCERN LIST WITH HABITAT PREFERENCES**  
 (Page 3 of 3)

| GROUP   | COMMON NAME                  | SCIENTIFIC NAME                | STATUS | RFP | SITE | HABITAT   | RESIDENCE                     |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----|------|---|-------------------------------|
| MAMMALS<br>(continued)  | Prebles Meadow Jumping Mouse | <i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i> | C2,cs  | Y   | Δ    | moist fields, brush, brushy field, marsh, thick veg woods | breeds lap-esm forage sp & sm |
|   | Fringed Myotis               | <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>       | C2,ng  |     |      | old buildings, barns, and caves                           | breeds sp forage sm           |
| Key: (E) endangered species (federal) (C1) Federal Category 1 (propose to list) (ng) Colorado State nongame species<br>(T) threatened species (federal) (C2) Federal Category 2 (appropriate to list but no c) (cs) Colorado State species of concern<br>(P) proposed to list (federal) (C3) Federal Category 3 (formerly proposed) (ou) Colorado State undetermined species<br>(e) endangered species (state) (t) threatened species (state) (Y) species present (Δ) species potentially present |                              |                                |        |     |      |   |                               |

## **FIGURES**





**LEGEND**

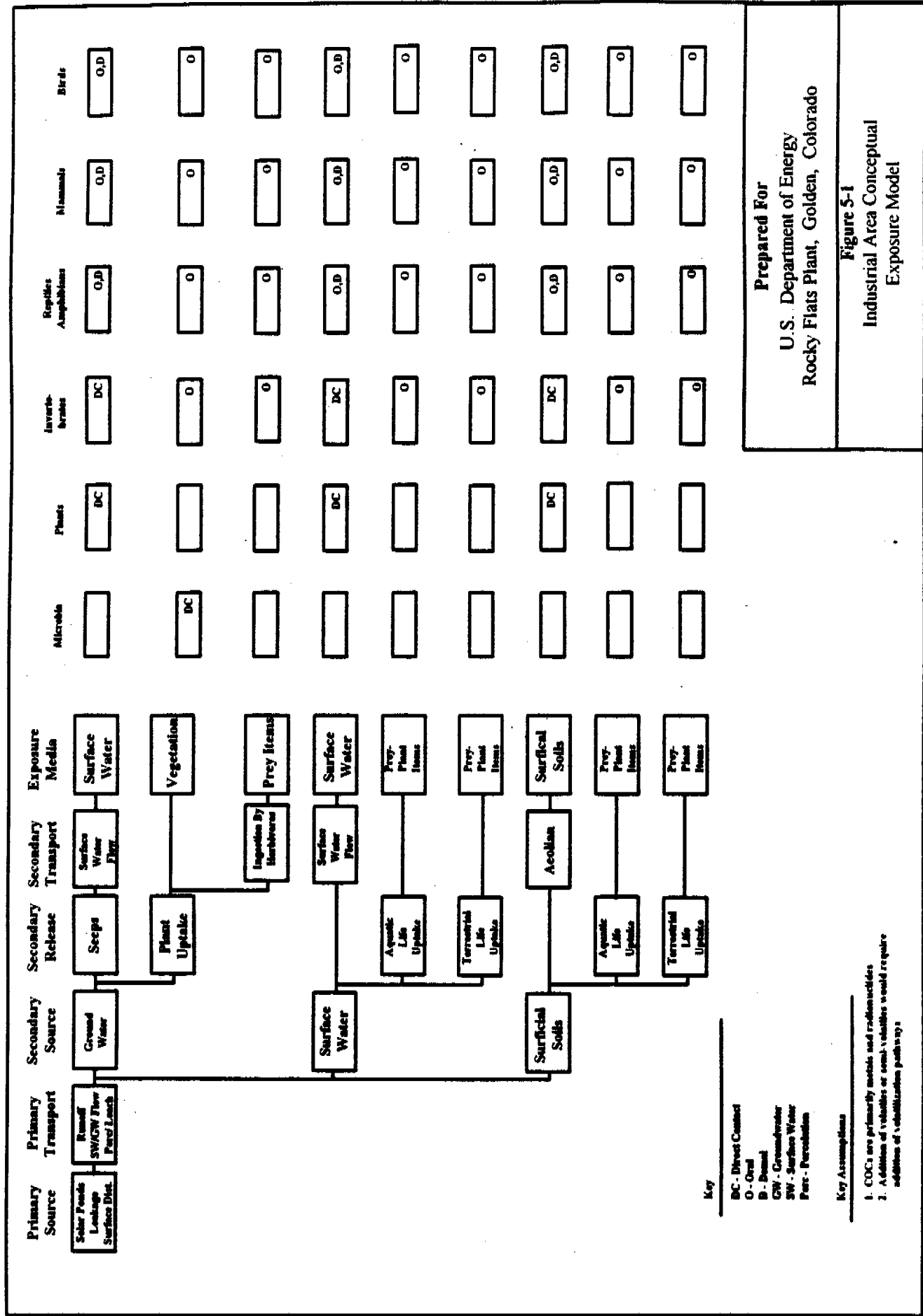
- ==== ROADS
- EE STUDY AREA
- OU4 BOUNDARY

SOURCE: FIGURE 2-1 AND 9-2  
OU4 PHASE I RFI/RI WORK PLAN



PREPARED FOR  
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ROCKY FLATS PLANT  
GOLDEN, COLORADO

**FIGURE 3-1**  
**OU4 AND EE STUDY AREA**  
**BOUNDARIES**  
**SOLAR PONDS - OU4**



Prepared For  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Colorado

Figure S-1  
Industrial Area Conceptual  
Exposure Model